BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Genin's Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 1eth Feb. Gentiemen in want of a Hat superior in sty e and quantity are invited to call. Genin, No. 214 Broadway.

HATE—SPRING F SHIEN.—WARROOK'S, to 275 Broadway, Irving House, have now ready the soring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hate. The gratifying appropriate of the character and style of Hate emanating from establishment, as manifested in an expansion and rapy increasing popularity, is namintakable evidence of its merit.

Spaine CLOTHING. -Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing is now complete, with every style of gammate adapted to city trade and Southern and Western markets. Purchases wit find a good assortment to select from. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

SILES! SILES! GREAT BARGAINS IN DILERS: Offices: UREAT DARGAINS IN ILLES: The ladies will find some of the greatest bargains in Silks ever offered in this city, at HITCHCOCK & LEAD-BEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway. corner Leonard-at. They have made some purchases at anct in, which enable them to sell at prices which will astoo-un the ladies themselves, and give them a fine, handsone silk at the ordinary price of a De Laine. They have also a large stock of new spring De Laines, Ginghams, Calicocs, Riobons, &c. &c.

SILK, MERINO AND COTTON.—The under-SILK, MERINO AND subscribers are at once elastic, un-arments effered by the subscribers are at once elastic, un-arments effered by the subscribers are every quality and size aported and manufactured expressly for their establish-sent; where may be found also the largest and best as extensed of Hesistry in the cty. Call and examine. An use made to order. A. RANAIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

Union Hall Wholesale Clothing

To DEALERS IN HOSIERY .- An intimate quaintance with the Hesiery business, and a knowledge the particular articles required by dealers, have enabled to select a steek of Hossery unsurpassed in variety of yles, excellence of quality, cheapness, and adaptation to e market. We cheerfully osen our goods to those with the to examine. RAY & ADAMS, No. 37 William-st.

ESTABLISHED 1825 .- In this, the twen-ESTABLISHED 1825.—In this, the twenteth year of our career as successors to the original proprieters of the only intractiff and successfully carried out, the idea of a supply of solely first quality Heady, made the mests, it behoves us to assounce in the confidence of our experience, not withstanding the efforts that have been made to equal our productions, that we still continue to keep on hand the best assortment of Ready-made Clothing to be had in this market, to when we would solicit the attention of those who, in cases of emergency or otherwise, require a first-rate suit, at prices which must satisfy the discerning that ours are the most economical if not the lowest priced goods.

As usual, a supply of the newest and most desirable fabrics will enable us to answer the requirements of those preferring articles made to measure, in which department the best talent is employed.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

No. 23 Broadway; American Hotel.

LOOK AT THIS!—Only four shillings per yard for aplendid new and beautiful (all wool) Ingrain Carpeting, at the famous cheap Carpet Depot, No. 50 Bowery, HIRRAM ANDERSON'S. Also, common Ingrain Carpets 2a., 2a. 6d. and 3a. per yard. Start 2a.pets 1s. 6d., 2a., 2s. 6d. and 3a. per yard, and large Rugs only 20a. each.

When Shirts were invented is unknows, but for many years past they have been gradually improved in it and style, until GREE, No. 1 Astor House, has capped the climax of perfection by his new and incomious plan of measurement, insuring a perfect fit with mathematical precision.

We would call attention to the sale of

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWENTY-ONE VALU-ABLE WILLIAMSRUMON BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—
We notice that ANTHONY J. BLESCERR will sell at nucleon, This DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanta' Erchange, the following Building Lots in Williamsburgh, viz:
Three very desirable Building Lots situated on South 2d-st., between 5th and 6th sis., and opposite the Methodist church will be selled to the selled of the Methodist church will be selled to the selled of the Methodist church will be selled of the selled of the Methodist church will be selled of the selled

edist charch.

Eighteen valuable Building Lots, three of the same froating on Davoe at, eight Lots on Ainsite at, and seven Lots on Powers at, between Union av, and Lerimer-at.

Maps describing the above property, and further particulars, may be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad at.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS ESTIMATED BY

Notice-Has been made a number of

TAKE WARNING -Do not purchase your English Tapestry, Brussels and Three-plt and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Oil Clo bs, Stair Carpets and Matting, un-til you have examined the magnificent, most extensive and cheapest assertment to be found in this city, at No. 93 Bow-ery, Hiram Andreson's. The great depot and regulator of Indea misses.

CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS AND MINERS are invited to examine Barron Brottler's Portable Blast Furnaces for extracting gold from quartz rocus, and for all other melting operation. They are the most effective Furnaces in use. Also Barron Bros. Portable Forges. Both can be seen in use at the Wateroems, No. 65 Duane-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS .- Great bargains in Pia nos, at No. 297 Breadway. We are enlarging our store and need the room. We have Hallet, Davis & Co. T. 411-bert & Co. c.; L. Gilbert's, and the of several New-York makers. Second hand a cance. Pinnes to Let.

T. WORLD'S FAIR !- Patent Tapestry, Ingrain Carpe's precisely the rame as were on exhibition at the World's Fair. The meat magnificent and usings designs, of gorgeous colors, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 29 Bowery, the original Dépôt for those elegant Carpets. N. B.—Bewars of imitations.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS -PB-TRANSPORT IN THE TRANSPORT IN CARPETINGS — PETERSON & HUMPHET, No 772 Broadway, corner of Whitest. having purchased largely at the late large aution sales, will dispose of the arms at the following lew prices: Rich Velvets, Its.; Tapestries 9s; Brusseis, 2s.; Three-ply, 7s to 8s.; Ingrains, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

Thousands of customers may be insted at the same time, by advertising in the best papers of an such sections of the country in which it is desirable to these dominates. PALMER is the Agent authorized by the reprieters to make contracts. Office in *The Tribuse*

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and cublishers, Citatos Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 161 Washington-st., Boston.

Public Opinion !-Miss Martineau the writer hath Of late years undertaken. To undermine the Christian faith, Which still remains unshaken.

But the she bethe Great Rejected,
'Tis not so with Lyons' Powder—
Wherever bed-bugs are detected
Dethits praise grow loud and louder!

These Powders are no pois nous drug— No medder's mals—but safe as water, White of rosch, of ant, and bug They make a moint outrageous slaughter. Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, 424 Broad

Rate, Mice, Cock-Reaches, Ants &c It leaves no smell or mineace, it is the only effectual article in the city or country, and is not dangerous to the human family. Cos-roa's Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 444 Broadway.

For Dyspepeia, Debility and loss of

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO .- By the arrival of the brig Clara Windsor, Captain Britteans, from Port-an Prince, we have received advices to March 7. All was quiet. The Dominicans were in great glee in consequence of the Coronation of their or, to take place April 18, on which occasion ast is to be given, and 20,000 troops to be ded under arms. It will be observed as a great holiday throughout the country. It is supposed that not less than \$0,000 persons will be in Port-au-Prince

ment to-day in the Assembly. Mark the dodg-

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17. The Messrs. Hoe have constructed for us, and are now putting up in our office, a new Printing Press, which we believe is the largest Press ever built in this or any country. It is designed for The Daily and Weekly Tribune, the increased circula-

tion of our paper demanding increased press-room

Our new type will be ready in a few days.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, yesterday, a long debate was had on the Iowa Land bill, was ordered to be engrossed. A lively colloquy which occurred between Messrs. Hale and Bor-

In the House a smart debate on Slavery, the Union, &c.

LEGISLATURE .- The Senate had an Executive Session, in which, doubtless, the Harbor Masters and other appointments were considered, but we have no result reported.

The case between Benjamin Welch, Jr., and James M. Cook, contestants for the Treasurship of this State, was decided at Ithacs vesterday in favor of Mr. Welch. Another bitter enemy of the Canal Enlargement is thus added to the Canal Board.

Work that Cannot Wait.

We shall probably be soon called on to choose Delegates from our City to the Whig National Convention, and in view of that fact we again urge our Whig General Committee to take promptly effectual monoand equal voice in the selection of those Delegates.

All we ask is a fair field and no favor .-Give us a REGISTRATION OF WHIG VOTERS to begin with -it can be made in ten days if taken hold of in earnest - and let polls be opened in each Ward, and kept open so long as there are Whig voters on the Registry present and wishing to vote, no matter if this should require three days. Let no vote be taken except from a legal voter, who has seen fit to give in his name and residence to the Registering Committee, declare himself a Whig, and establish his right to be registered, if that be disputed.

Now is the time and this is the manner to procure a Registration of our Whig Voters. which will only need revision and correction thereafter. Every Whig should, and nearly every one would, value the opportunity thus afforded him to indicate directly his choice for President, with a moral certainty that it would not be overruled and smothered by ballots thrown in by the handfull by the sweepings of grog-shops, nine-tenths of whom are not Whigs and a majority of them not voters. Only give honest, quiet, reputable citizens a fair chance to vote at Primary Meetings, and then see if the reproach of indifference, so commonly heaped upon them, is just.

Gentlemen of the Whig General Committee! will you give your quiet and steady Whig fellow-citizens a fair chance in this matter? If you don't, we can't help their guessing why.

A Call for Help.

It is undeniable that Archbishop HUGHES and the Catholic Clergy exercise a very wide and profound influence upon the mem. bers of their church. We come to invoke the earnest and persistent exercise of that influence in behalf of the peace and welfare of the community, in behalf of the prevention of crime and the diminution of Japanese will be unable immediately to dispauperism and its boundless woes, in behalf of thousands degraded and being degraded into brutality, deprived of reason and the moral sense, doomed to a life of swinish loathsomeness and inhumanity, and a death by foul disease or outrageous violence. We cannot think they will be deaf or indifferent to this appeal.

At a low calculation there are four thousand groggeries in this City kept by Irish or German Catholics. Who will estimate the thousands, mainly of the same race and religious profession, that at these sinks of evil daily imbibe poison of soul and body? Who will estimate the irreligion and vice, the misery, the suffering of helpless wives and children, the brutal outrages there engendered? Who will draw up the fearful balance-sheet of evil? Alas! it may be read but too plainly in the melancholy statistics of the prisons, the alms-houses and the hospitals.

Over this polluting mass it is in the power of Archbishop Hughes and the Catholic clergy to exercise a healing influence, of which no other persons are capable. We implore them to put it forth. We implore them to raise their voices, clothed with the solemn sanctions of the religion whereof they are consecrated ministers, not only against the devastating vice of intemperance but against the traffic without which that vice must die out. We implore them to speak out boldly, decisively and earnestly on this question. Let them call that traffic what it is, accursed. Let them denounce it as a trade in the lives and happiness of men. Let them exhort their flocks to shun it, and to regard money so gained as tainted with the blood of souls. Let them do this, and they will confer upon the community an inestimable benefit, and prevent more suffering than charity can relieve and more

crime than justice can punish. Once again, we implore Archbishop HUGBES and his elergy to speak out against the trade in liquor. A powerful word from them at this crisis would be help indeed. And we ask those who just now profess great zeal for and faith in Moral Sussion. to second and enforce this appeal.

MICAJAH KRELIN, a colored Methodat, who bought himself out of Slavery eighteer months ago, is now appealing to our citizens for the means of buying his four children also. We com mend his case to those who believe in the Slave

International Copyright.

Nothing does more good than telling certain old stories over and over again. From the splendid theft of Prometheus down to the petty thief in the Police Court vesterday, the very old story of the sia of atealing has been reiterated with every kind of emphasis. So every few month some event in the realm of letters remind us of the state of perpetual sin in which we Americans live with regard to literary property. We are pirates upon the sea of mind. We roam, bucaneers with the black flag of absolute confiscation, and every scudding sloop or portly galleon, freighted with but a single grain of the treasure we seek, is incontinently captured and subjected to our sway. So rich in money, we are yet so poor in honesty that we steal the fruits of men's brains, but protect their orchards and gardens with sharp legal hedges. This old story of literary thieving re-

curs again upon the pleasant announcement of a new tale of Dickens. It appears that the Messrs. Harpers have paid him \$2,000 for the advance sheets. But this is no copyright. Probably, in view of their own interest, these gentlemen find it a good thing to pay that sum. But it is, after al, a gratuity. The transaction is generous, perhaps, but it implies no property of the author in his work here. The law does not secure it to him. The American people do not say to him and to all men whose books they wish to read, "it shall be your interest to do what you, of all men, can do best." The American people say to him: "Do your best-wear and waste yourself in your work, and we will enjoy its result, nor give you a penny for it." Yet we pay men for cabbages, and if a starving man steal a half-penny biscuit it is crime before the law. Ill some friend tell us what plea avails against the man who picks a pocket or steals a coat, which is not valid against

him who appropriates the profits of a book? England shames us in this matter. Her position is more than generous; it is just. By the decision of last spring, and by the recent convention with France, the British nation nobly recognizes the right which we ignominously scorn. Do the Messrs. Harpers pay Dickens for his book? But they could print it, if they would, without paying, whereas Mr. Bentley pays Bancroft, Melville, and the biographers of Margaret Fuller, under the sanction of the British Law, which protects them, and secures them

Is there no hope in this matter from Congress? Are we to continue to suffer under this most odious stigma of repudiation of men's rights to their inventions? Do we mean always to submit to this world-notorious brand of meanness-to recognize every right but that of genius?

The Japan Expedition.

It seems we are to send a fleet to Japan and to enter the Capital City at all hazards. The interests of American trade require that Commercial communications be opened with that recluse region, and a numerous array of armed vessels will preceed to state that fact to the Japanese Government, and to open the gates of its ports. It is a fair suspicion in the premises that the greatness of America is better understood at Washington than at Jeddo, and that the cern the great advantage of trading with a cannon's mouth. It may be also presumed that they will decline to accede to such propositions so made, until they have learned, as they infallibly will learn, by much bombarding and battering, that we are determined to give them the benefits of commercial communication with us.

In this state of things, going thus into pagan realms, it behooves us not to lose the opportunity of laboring for the spiritual benefit of the benighted Japanese. Let not these misguided men, fighting for their own, perish without benefit of clergy. Why should we not combine instruction with mercantile benefit, and while we get from the Japanese such articles as we wish, leave some of our morality in exchange We might be the gainers in that bargain. To this end, and to impart a moral luster to the expedition, we suggest that some of the many chaplains of the United States now unemployed, be dispatched to Japan with the fleet, and while the ships lie before Jeddo, bombarding the city, and stray boatsfull of obstinate Japanese are captured and brought on board our ships, the reverend gentlemen might exert all their genius in the conversion of such natives, while each cannon-peal and roar of bursting bomb

would lend emphasis to their words. We should, indeed, be truly sorry to see the American Government engaged in any undertaking of this magnitude to which it would be unwilling to give the ameliorating aspect of a solicitude for the moral welfare of the people concerned. And the extreme nervousness which so many journals have already manifested to preach to the unhappy oppressed of Europe the immorality of dissatisfaction with tyranny and the high morality which consists in honoring the king and submitting to the powers that be, will we are confident, lead those same journals to second our efforts to make the Japan expedition a meral enterprise.

Sound Dectrine-Buchanan.

In Accomac County, Virginia, wherein Henry A. Wise and Thomas H. Bayly luxuriate, 'the party' recently held a Convention, elected those gentlemen and some hundred others delegates to their State Convention, de clared for James Buchanan for President, and with regard to him resolved that

"Some say he once was a Federalist; if so, he is so much the better Republican now, that he saw forty years ago the error of his ways, and has not, in that time, seen cause to recant his conversion.

How shall Democracy be magnified, if tried converts to its faith are not to be admitted to its folds, nor to be approved in its choice! Others say, he has enemies at home; so has every great and good man, who is positive enough in his character to perform his duty according to his own independence of mind and action. If he has some enemies, he has more friends in Pennsylvania than any other man, and will be more likely to carry a majority of her voices in the coming contest."

We heartily approve the doctrines here set forth, both with regard to "tried converts" and to a man's having enemies without rendering him unfit or unavailable for office. How far they fit Mr. Buchanan's case is quite another matter. The "forty years ago" is all wrong. however-a foolish misstatement; for a "tried convert" need not have been forty years on the stool of repentance. Mr. Buchanan was first elected to Congress as a Federalist less than forty years ago, and signed a Federal Circular appealing to Federalists to rally in support of Gregg against Shultze as Governor of Pennsyl' vania in 1823-less than thirty years ago. About this time he became a Jackson man, along with many of the Federal leaders in Pennsylvania-Jackson being then a stump candidate for President against William H. Crawford, the 'regular Democratic' nominee, and Jacksonism being then stigmatized by the leading 'Democratic journals as a species of Federalism. Two or three years later, the 'regulars' took up Jackson in order to run out Adams, whereby Mr. Buchanan, along with Louis McLane, Gerrit D. Chittenden and other inveterate Federalists, found themselves suddenly transmuted into Democrats. We don't say they were any better or worse than those who took it the natural Wall, Peter D. Vroom, Francis Baylies, Martin way, but the facts are as we state them; and their Democracy, such as it is, is the result of circumstances which they neither foresaw nor

How to Get a Whig Victory.

The Editor of The New-York Tribune was in Connecticut a few weeks since, and told his Whig friends that if they wanted to carry Connecticut, they should adopt the Maine Law, or nominate candidates in favor of it. This was the way to get a Whig victory.

[Hartford Times.

The Times ought to have considered, before printing the foregoing, that an eaves-dropper and tattler is very unlikely to tell the truth .-We certainly never promised our Whig friends in Connecticut a victory in case they adopted the Maine Law, though we very probably told them that they could not poll the Whig Temperance vote for any other than Maine Law candidates. They may very likely be beaten while favoring the Maine Law, for lovers of the Ardent are apt to be more uniformly devoted to their appetites than Temperance men are to their principles-but, if beaten on the Maine Law platform, the Whigs will at least have the consolation of knowing that the humane and philanthropic everywhere sympathized with their efforts and lament their defeat. If beaten, they can proudly reflect that their success would have arrested thousands in their downward career on the road to ruin and preserved hundreds from untimely and dishonored graves. With regard to their present attitude and prospects. the Whigs of Connecticut may proudly say-

"'T is not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more—deserve it."

The Express untruly accuses The Tribune of reviving the story of Mr. CLAY's preference of Gen. Cass for next President, because we copied a statement to that effect from a New-Orleans paper, where it was rested on the authority of Gov. Foote of Miss. Our readers need not be told that we regard said Foote as good authority for nothing. The Express, however, gives place to the following extract from a private letter from Mr. CLAY himself, for which we gladly make room. It sets at rest, we hope, all speculation on the subject. Mr. Clay has no idea of supporting any other than a Whig for President, and, while he prefers Mr. Fillmore, pays a hearty tribute to the merits of Mr. WEB-STEE and Gen. Scott. He clearly indicates his purpose of supporting whichever of these three shall be the Whig Presidential candidate-a purnose which never should have been doubted -Here is the extract:

"You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Waig caudiate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here in which the didate for the Presidency. This I sid before I left home, and have frequently here in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprecend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, feithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to-sny nothing in derogation from his aminent competitors. They have both rendered great services to their country—the one in the field, the other in the Cabinet. They might possibly administer the Government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But then neither of them has been tried. He has been tried in the elevated position ne now holds. he as been tried in the cievated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom hat better restrain us from making any change without a necessity for it—the existence of which I do not perceive. I amy truly your friend, and obedient servant, H. Clay.

Systematic Adventising .- The Hamiln (Ohio) Intelligencer thus does justice to Mr. Palmer, the pioneer and perfecter of the great enterprise of bringing the advantages of ex. tensive and methodical Advertising throughout the country home to men of business in all the

ome years ago, struck upon a theory which he seemed would work a revolution in Trade, and at the same time furmah him with a reward for his la

deemed would work a revolution in Trade, and at the same time furnish him with a reward for his labors. Since that time, with unceasing assiduity and the most untiling energy, he has prosecuted his plan through evil and through good report—equaled in tenacity of purpose by only one great theorist of the day—Whitney, the Railroad King.

But a cloud has come over Whitney, while Palmer is in the full tide of successful experiment. He has in some degree brought into subjection the great principle he first designed to control—wielding the mighty engine of Publicity for the benefit of any and all who may have sufficient light to require its assistance. Many a man has already been made rich through his instrumentality, and many mere are yet to follow. The work is but begun—the mighty system is but partially in operation. But the day will some come when a man will as readily thirk of walking without feet or working without hands as of success without advertising. Such is the inevitable course of things: and in a few years not one, from the greatest wholesaler of the greatest city to the smallest retailer of the smallest town affording a newspaper, will fail to see it. And success is for those who seize the golden ball of opportunity, who take the tide of fortune at its flood, who setze time by the forelock, start now, and win the goal when their dilatory neighbors are beginning to talk about beginning.

We have mentioned Mr. Palmer, the chief champion of systematic advertising. We had the pleasure of making his acquaintencedast fall. He unfoided his system and his plans to us, and we must say we have no doubt of their success. He is a thorough business man, a been calculator, and with-all perfectly honest, as well as enthusiastic in his aims. Others have seen the prize ahead and endeavored to overreach him, but the wisdom which planned was sufficient to perfect, and he has put all compatition at hav.

The Asmonean accuses The Tribune of pandering to popular prejudice against the Herew Race, because a recent paragraph in our colspoke of two persons arrested for some offense as
"German Jews."—On the same principle, if one of our reporters should happen to speak of some feion as "red-haired," we shall expect to have our office burnt by a mob of red-haired sympathizers in re-venge for the insult.—We really had no idea of givoffense by the paragraph objected to, nor do

Letter from General Scott.

A number of citizens of Irish birth, called the "Seward Association," have a celebration of St. Patrick's Day this evening at Montague Hall, Brooklyn. Letters, in reply to invitations, have been received from Gov. Seward, Gen. Shields and others. We are permitted to publish the following brief but cordial letter from Gen. Scott, which is certainly an honorable testimonial to the Irishman's valor and devotion in the service of the United States :

GENTLEMEN: It was only yesterday that the pressure of public business obliged me to decline the honor of meeting a number of Irish friends at the approaching celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Philadelphia. I beg you will accept what I said to

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 12, 1852

Philadelphia. I beg you will accept what I said to them in reply.

You do me but justice in supposing that I take a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man—certainly no American—owes so much to the valor and blood of Irishmen as myself: many of them marched and fought under my command in the war of 1812-15 and many more—thousands in the recent war with Mexico—not one of whom was ever known to turn his back upon an enemy or a friend. I remain, Gentlemeu,

with the warmest regards,

Yours, most truly,

Winyield Scott.

To William Cooney, and others, Committee, &co

LECTURE ON THE TRUE AND FALSE GENTLEMAN. BY REV. THEODORS PARKER.

The Lecture in the Tabernacle last night

at the People's Course by Rev. Theodore Parker of Boston, was attended by the most crowded audience

of the season, every seat being occupied at an early hour and scarcely a place left for standing during the whole evening. Owing to the erowded state of the house, and the noise of persons going out who were unable to procure seats, the speaker was in-audible in several portions of his discourse at the we are compelled to give a more imperfect ac of the lecture, than is due to its brilliant and admi rable character. It was received not only with an thusiastic applause by the audience, but evidently with an intelligent and appreciating sympathy. Mr Parker said his lecture was prepared for the meridian of Boston, and he felt some apprehension that it might not be suited to the atmosphere of New-York but of that point his hearers must judge for them izations descriptive of the vulgar gentleman, as distinguished from the man who had received the patent of gentility from nature. The true quality of the stand in any artificial refinement, in any conventions erace of manners, in any splender of position, but in fidelity to the interest, genuine manliness which forms the essence of humanity. Of the attributes composing this, we may consider the intellectual, the affectional, the meral and the religious. The vulgar gentleman did not stake his reputation on the possession of either of these qualities. He was intellectual, only so far as was necessary for the catculation of his own interest,-his affections had no expansion beyond his own personal sphere,—and as for his morality and religion, the one was taken from public opinion and the other from the priest. He prieded himself solely on the glare of external position. The visitors, who partook of his ostentatious hospitality, admired his house, his carpets, his upholstery, his mahogany, his brass, his or-molu, but they had no admiration for the man himself. It was once said, "Where Malcom site, there is the head of the table," but in this case, the head of the table was denoted by the joint of mutton or the decanter of time in this part of his lecture, Mr P. drew a vivid picture of the progress of a vulgar Yankeegentleman from the obscurity of rural life, to the pride and pomp of a wealthy metropolitan citizen. The smooth-faced, rosy-hpped, stout armed only leaves the paternal home, in which he had enjoyed the tenderness of a mother's care, and the guidance of a father's wisdom to seek his fortune in the distancity. He arrives at the scene of his strenuous effort and future renown. He looks a post for employment. No occupation is too humble. No drudgery is too severe. He becomes a lumper on the wharf,—selis cakes and apples, or snuff by the cent's worth,—peddless a cond-hand aboe-buckles,—runs of errands,—or curries horses. Rising by degrees, he obtains a situation as porter in a store—trand to the buy. His bill of goods follows him from the store. By and by the ciers, becomes a partner—involved in the mysterious Co. which follows him from the store. By and by the ciers, becomes a partner—involved in the mysterious Co. which follows him from the store. By and by the ciers, becomes a partner—involved in the mysterious Co. which follows him from the store. By and by the ciers, becomes a partner—involved in the mysterious Co. which follows him from the store. By and by the ciers, becomes a partner—involved to to buy. His bill of goods follows him from the store. By and by the ciers, becomes a partner—involved to the command the public eateem but his pecuniary success. As expansion beyond his own personal sphere,-and as for his morality and religion, the one was taken from

"The rank is but the goinen's stamp, The man's the gould for a' that." And Kossuth, the humble editor, living in modest retirement, but shaking the thrones of monarchs by the thunder of his elequence, before he was en-

throned in the hearts of Americans, with the sector for the sounding board of his burning words.

Mr. P. said he might expatiate on the character of the true lady, but it would only be necessary to give greater sweetness, loveliness, and beauty to the description already given and the portraiture would be complete. He closed his jecture amid peals of ap-

plause.

It was announced that the next lecture at the Peorle's Course will be given by William B. Robinson, Esq., on the "Celtic and Angle-Saxon Races."

TEXAS .- The Brazos Delta has placed at the head of its columns the names of Daniel S. Dickinson, of New-York, for President, and Thos. J. Rusk for Vice President.

DELAROCHE'S PICTURE.-The exhibition of Paul Delaroche's great picture of Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will open on Friday at Stuyresan

Less of the Clay Medal.

No 29 Wall-st., New-York, March 16, 1852. Dear Siz: I have the honor of acknowle edging the receipt of your favor of yesterday, com-municating the circumstances attending the less of the Gold Medal recently presented to Mr. CLAY by a number of his personal and political friends in this

number of his personal and political friends in this City.

The gentlemen associated for the purpose of presenting that testimonial to Mr. Clay, have instructed me to say to you that they warmly reciprocate the feelings which you express, and unite with you in regretting that the mishap should have occurred.

They further desire me to say that they have given orders for a medal to be struck in every respect similar and equal to the one which has been lost, and that while they highly appreciate the motives of your honorable request "that a perfect duplicate" should at once be prepared at your cost, and regard your action in the premises as every way worthy of you, yet they feel constrained to decline your liberal proffer.

Daniel Ullmann, Chairman Com.

Charles Butier, Esq.

Charles Butier, Esq.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamer Mexico, Capt. Place, we have Gaiveston dates to the 5th inst., and Incisnols to the 4th.

At the election for city officers in Gaiveston, H. Stuart was chosen Mayor.

The State approximate whill did not pass, being

Stuart was chosen Mayor.

The State apportionment bill did not pass, being sent to the Governor just ten minutes before the Legislature adjourned. He declined signing it because it was unequal in its distribution and therefore unconstitutional. An entra session, it is thought,

uncerstitutional An extra session,
will be necessary.

The internal improvement bill, appropriating
about \$300,000, failed to pass the Legislature because of the amendments made in the House, to
which the Senate refused to agree.

The indians continue their depredations along the
Rio Grande and Nucces, and even within 50 miles of
San Antonio.

(N. O. Pic., March 10.

HAVANA ITEMS .- The Captain-General

expense.

The bedies of those persons who fell at Cardenas in May, 1850, during the attack of that place by Lopes, are to be disinterred and placed in a monument to be erected in the Castle of San Carlos de la Cabans.

la Cabans.

A magnificent cane, set with precious stones, and appropriately inscribed, was presented to Gen. Contribute the members of the royal Junta de Fomento, in token of the distinguished services rendered to the Island of Cuba by that officer during the Lopez inva-

sien.

A slight but very perceptible touch of an earthquake was recently felt in Trinided de Caba.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany left Havana for Pensacola the 6th inst.

The U. S. Meil steamblin Ohio left Havana on the

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bos

Constitutionality of County and City Bonds. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, March 16, 1852.
The Supreme Court have this morning decided that County and City Bonds, for railroad subscriptions, are valid and Constitutional.

XXXIId CONGRESS First Senion.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 16, 1852 The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Patent Office, being Part II of the Annual Reports. It relates to Arts and Manufactures. Also a Report by the Secretary of War, of the survey of a route from 8t. Louis to Deep Bend, on Red River. Both were referred and ordered to be writted. PETITIONS.

Mr. Chase presented the memorial of members of the Ohio Legislature against the extension of Woodworth's patent planing machine.

Mr. Hale presented a petition from Illinois, praying the passage of a law restraining employees of Government from laboring on the Sabbath.

Several reports on private cases were

presented.

Mr. STOCKTON reported a joint resolution, authorizing the completion of a war steamer
for harbor defense.

CHESEPEAKE AND ORIO CANAL.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for estimates from the War Department, for the construction of a basin at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near the City of Washington.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

The joint resolution, making an appropriation for the continuation of the work on the wings of the Capitol, was, on motion of Mr Bradbury, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution, direct-

MI. DORLAND offered a resolution, directing that Committee to make a thorough examination of the work thus far executed, as to the uniformity of the strata on which the foundation rests, as to the quality and dimensions of the stone, &c., &c., and everything connected therewith, that may affect the stability and permanency of the whole structure; and the Committee is empowered to employ the aid of the Topographical Engineers in the examination. Agreed to.

Mr. Brandbury moved to postpone the Iowa Railroad bill and to take up the joint resolution providing for the purchase of the ninth volume of the Laws of the United States, which motion was egatived. Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in de-

Mr. Underwood proposed an amendment granting to those States in which there are no pable lands an aggregate number of acres, of the 17,000,000, to be appropriated among them according to their federal population, the proceeds of such lands to be applied to purposes of internal improvements and equation.

Mr. BELL moved to amend the amendment by requiring these lands to be selected from the Territories, and not from the land in any State.

Mr. KHETT said he could not vote for the amendment. It appropriated land, which was quad money, for purposes of internal improvement. He could not vote for the bill because the State could se-lect, within the 15 miles on either aide of the road,

land not in alternate sections.

Mr. Douglas explained that the bill could not be so interpreted. The Land-Office had some time since, with regard to the other bill, decided the Mesers. RHETT, DOUGLAS and UNDER-

Mr. Jones (of Tenn.) was in favor of the amendment, and said he had paired off with Mr. Mr. Sumner said he had paired off with

Mr. Sumner said he had paired off with Mr. Dawson

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Underwood, and it was rejected—Yeas, 15. Neys, 26. as follows:

Yeas—Messra. Bacger. Bell. Clarke. Cooper. Davis. Fish. Foot, Hamin, James. Mangum. Prait, Seward, Smith. Underwood, Upham.

NAYA—Messra. Atchason. Bayard. Borland. Brodbead, Brooke. Cass. Chase, Dedge of Wis., Dedge of teen, Douglas. Dawns, Felch. Geyer, Gwin, Jones of Isea, Kiss. McRac., Misson. Morton, Rhett, Busk, Shields, Soulfo. Stockton, Wade, Walker.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. SEWARD moved an amendment, striking out the road from Dubuque to Keokuk, and providing for branches to run from Fort des Moines Mr. Atchison asked what the Senators

from Iowa thought of this proposed amendment.

Mr. Jones hoped the amendment would

Mr. Cass said the bill had been examined onsidered. If a new road was to be made, it ought o be passed upon by the Committee.

Mr. Dodge said that, with a slight modifi-

cation, the amendment could be made to provide for an additional road from Des Moines to Burlingten,

Mr. Halk said he hoped that the amendment would be modified so as to give Iowa the other road, inasmuch as it would only require 300,000 additional acres to be given away. He thought it likely that more than that would be given away hereafter, and to do it now would be a great saving in time and modey. This bill had occupied six weeks, and usless the additional land was given how, more time would be consumed hereafter. As to the suggestion that the Union was to be bound by these roads, he thought by the remarks of the Hon. Senator from Arkanses yesterday, that all the old legituate issues had been disposed of and the perpetuity of the Union depended solely on the stability of the foundation of the wings of the Capitol. He was not in his sent when the vote was taken on the amendment, and he had been requested to pair off with one of the Senators from Indiana. He had not made up his mind on the subject, and in his state of doubting, he had come to the conclusion, as both the Senators from Indiana were absent, he would pair off with both of them. (Luoghter.)

Mr. Borland said that he would say to the Senator from New Hampshire that, as he stated restream, he had kicked the free-soil out of the. Mr. HALE said he hoped that the amend

the Senator from New Hampshire that, as he stated yesterday, he had kicked the free-soil out of the foundation of the Capitol, with his foot, and it would appear, from the news of the day, that the people of New-Hampshile were disposed to act in the same manner with their Free-Soil representative in the

Mr. Hale said that he had not a word to say about the taste which prompted the personal remark of the Senator; but it had been the fate of Free Soil, when it could not be met with reason, argument, or intelligence, to be put down by such means. Boots were a great argument against Free Soil, and were always resorted to by its opponents. But the Senator had also said that as soon as he had with his boot hicked the Free Soil out of the foundation, there were men, who, with fresh material and trowel, came and pointed up the places disturbed by the Senator's boot—so with the Free Soilers; there would be pointers always at work to repair and sill up any breaches made by their opponents. He knew that there were more boots than the Free Soilers, and that boots would always outnumber them. He would take his defeat easily; better take it in homeopathic doies, and then the great shock would not be so much felt. He had seen beaten before. He was beaten when a member of the House, and the principal argument then was the boot. But the pointers were soon at work, and the defeat was remedied. The Senate might perhaps lose his services, as they had already lost those of the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote.) That Senator on one occasion said that he expected one cay to pass upon him in Mississippi in some judicial capacity. Now the honorable Senator (Mr Foote) had no occasion to condemn him in Mississippi, but his death had been in New-Hampshire. The people of New-Hampshire said that as Mr. Foote was no longer in the Senate there was so further use in having bim (Mr Hale) there. (Great laughter) Mr. HALE said that he had not a word to

Mr Borlane disclaimed having any inention of making unlied remarks of the Senator.

Mr. Sawamp's amendment was taen lost.

Mr. Davis' offered verbal amendments,

Mr. Grynn offered an amendment that enry till after having been offered at public sale.

Adopted—Yeas, 23; Nays, 6.

Mr. Brodhead offered as a substitute for

the whole bill a bill introduced in the Tairtieth Congress, providing for the graduation of the price of the public lancs.

the public lands.

Mr. Gwin opposed. He would vote for the bill as it stood and then for the Graduation bill as a separate measure.

Mr. Pratt asked if an amendment was

The CHAIR answered that it was.